

The Caledonian Mercury.

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From the London Gazette, October 20.

Kensington, October 20.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their compliment; the following address, which was spoke by Sir W. am Moreton, Knight, the Recorder.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty, The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

To accept the most humble but warmest congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common Council assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted series of victories and successes, which, under the Divine Blessing, have attended your Majesty's arms by sea and land, within the compass of this distinguished and ever memorable year.

The reduction of Fort du Quesne on the Ohio; of the Island of Goree in Africa; and of Guadeloupe with its dependences in the West-Indies; — the repulse and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of Infantry in the plains of Minden; — the taking of Niagara, Ticonderago, and Crown Point; — the naval victory off Cape La Hague; — the advantages gained over the French nation in the East-Indies; — and, above all, the conquest of Quebec; (the capital of the French Empire in North America) in a manner so glorious to your Majesty's arms, against every advantage of situation and superior numbers, are such events, as will for ever render your Majesty's auspicious reign, the favourite era in the history of Great Britain.

But whilst we reflect with surprise and gratitude upon this last and most important conquest, permit us, Gracious Sovereign, to express our great regret for the immense (though almost only) loss which has attended it, in the death of that gallant General, whose abilities formed, whose courage attempted, and whose conduct happily effected the glorious enterprise in which he fell, leaving to future times an heroic example of military skill, discipline and fortitude.

Measures of such national concern, so invariably pursued, and acquisitions of so much consequence to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the noblest proofs of your Majesty's paternal affection, and regard for the true interest of your kingdoms, and reflect honour upon those, whom your Majesty has been pleased to admit into your council, or to intrust with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

These will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your Majesty's sacred person, and royal family, against the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly trust, that Almighty God will bless your Majesty's salutary intentions with a continuance of success; and thereby in time lead us to a safe and honourable peace. Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

I Receive, with particular satisfaction, this most dutiful and loyal address, as an additional mark of your affection to my person, and of your signal zeal for the honour of my government, in this just and necessary war. Our successes are, under the blessing of God, the natural and happy fruit of union amongst my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an entire confidence in this truly national spirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies, and navigation of my faithful subjects.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Arrived the Mails from Holland and Flanders. From the London Gazette, Oct. 23.

Magdeburgh, Oct. 9.

THE whole Russian army having repassed the Oder, the communication with the King's army is again open; and, in consequence thereof, the following accounts, dated the 5th inst. have just

now been received from his Majesty's head-quarters at Zuerbau. At the time the Russian army had acquired the camp at Guben, Marshal Daun ordered a fresh reinforcement of 4 regiments of horse, and some battalions, to Spremburg, in order to join the Russians at Christianstadt. As there seems to be no further doubt, but that the combined army was upon its march to undertake the siege of Glogau, the King thought proper to get before them. The march of his army was made with so much expedition, that they arrived the 21st at Sagen, and the 22d at Neustadt, whilst the enemy, who had a much shorter way to go, could reach no further the same day than Freistadt. The 23d, the enemy's army directed its march towards the Oder, which seemed to denote an intention of passing along the banks of the river, and advancing to Beuthen. The King caused the heights of Neukerford and Bunow, behind Beuthen, to be occupied: both armies remained all night on their arms.

The enemy made divers contrary motions, by which we judged, their intention was either to attack us, or that their motions proceeded from their plan being disconcerted. In effect, we were possessed of part of the camp, which they themselves intended to have occupied; and the next day their Generals came to reconnoitre our position. Whether the good countenance we showed imposed upon them, or whether they had other reason, they however retreated, and about noon they were seen to pitch their tents. The following days they were employed in making bridges over the Oder at Carlsbach, and the troops began to pass over on the 28th. Upon the first advice the King had of it, he went out at the head of some of his troops, in order to harass the enemy's rear-guard; but his Majesty could not reach the bridge sooner than an hour after they all had passed it; and we made a few prisoners. The army then marched, the 2d instant, to Glogau, and the King crossed the Oder with a considerable corps to observe the enemy. The head-quarters were fixed at Zuerbau near Glogau, where they still continued on the 5th. The Russians encamped at first at Billaba, as did Gen. Laudohn at Bruchla; but they have just now pursued their march as far as Schlichtingheim; so that their design upon Glogau seems to have been dropped.

We have likewise received the following particulars of what has passed at the army now under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, during the King's absence. His Majesty had no sooner quitted the camp of Schmottseiffen, in order to march against the Russians; but the communication between the two armies was so entirely cut off that the Prince could receive no news from the King, notwithstanding which, he found means to second his Majesty's operations most effectually. After he had secured the passes of the mountains of Silesia, his Royal Highness quitted his camp of Schmottseiffen; and made a hasty march to Sagar, which prevented Marshal Daun either from coming nearer the Russian army or detaching any more troops to reinforce it. That General having afterwards encamped at Soraw, opposite to the Prince, his Royal Highness turned the Austrian army, by marching by Bunzlau and Sportau towards Laubahn, which not only obliged the Marshal to retire as far as Gorlitz, but also General de Ville to abandon the advantageous post of Laubahn, and to join Marshal Daun's army. His Royal Highness ordered the post of Laubahn to be immediately occupied, and took the opportunity of detaching Major General Stutterheim (who had hitherto been observing General de Ville) towards Friedland and Zittau. General Stutterheim took at Friedland two Lieutenant Colonels, four Captains, and 669 grenadiers, prisoners; brought away two pieces of cannon, and destroyed a magazine consisting of 1600 Quintals of flour, 4000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 rations of bread, for want of carriages to bring it off.

He then marched to Zittau, but the Austrians, having taken the resolution to reinforce the garrison there, and to remove the magazine from thence to Gabel, M. Stutterheim went in pursuit of it, came up with it, and burnt and destroyed 5000 casks of flour, 10,000 quintals of oats, with the carriages and a number of chests full of arms. He likewise detached Major Rutenstein with 100

hussars towards Gabel, out of which place came a picket of 120 foot, which the hussars fell upon, sword in hand, took 103 of them prisoners, and killed the rest.

M. Stutterheim not being able to force the town of Zittau, for want of heavy artillery, was obliged to content himself with the advantages he had gained, having lost no more in this whole expedition than 15 men killed, wounded, or deserted. However all these circumstances obliged Marshal Daun to retire from Gorlitz, even beyond Bautzen, whereupon Prince Henry possessed himself of the camp of Hermsdorf, near Gorlitz, and Major General Krockow found means to fall again upon the rear-guard of the Austrians, on their march towards Bautzen, to make a considerable number of prisoners, and to carry off or destroy 100 waggons, loaded with baggage and provisions.

Siretchaw, Prince Henry of Prussia's Headquarters, Oct. 9. His Royal Highness's main army being encamped at Hermsdorf, in the neighbourhood of Gorlitz, on the 23d inst, whilst a separate corps occupied the Lands of Crona, beyond the Neifs: He formed the plan of marching to Hoyerwerda, with an intention of getting between Marshal Daun's army and Saxony.

At this time the Russians, besides the corps at Christianstadt, had still a large body of troops at Guben, Forster, Somerfeldt, and Gassen, situated between the Neifs and the Bober. The Austrians, under General Laudohn, were in possession of Tribel and Sorow, and another corps of Austrians under General Falk, occupied Spremburg, Carbus, Pitz, and other places upon the Spree, while his Prussian Majesty had advanced with his army beyond Sagan in Silesia, having detached General Finck, with a corps of 12 or 15,000 men into Saxony.

Under these circumstances, prince Henry's march could not but be attended with the greatest difficulties; as, in order to get round Marshal Daun's army, it was absolutely necessary to make a very great detour, and to march between the Austrian and Russian armies for the space of upwards of ten German miles. However, his Royal Highness having recalled General Zeithen from Sydenberg, and General Stutterheim from his post at Schouwalt near Zittau, in order to form the rear-guard, gave orders for the march of the whole army, which was accordingly begun on the 23d, at 7 at night, and in the morning of the 24th, they crossed the river Neifs, near Rothenburg (four German miles distant from Hermsdorf) and after halting two hours, continued on to Klitten, where the Vanguard arrived about 11 at night, and the rear at 8 next morning.

On the 25th the vanguard marched from Klitten at nine o'clock, towards Hoyerwerda; Major General Lentulus having been before sent at three o'clock in the morning with two regiments of cuirassiers, to take possession of it, or give notice if it was already occupied. That General having advanced within half a German mile of Hoyerwerda, had the good fortune to discover that General Vella, with a corps of 4, or 5000 Austrians, chiefly irregulars, was encamped behind the town in perfect security. Notice of this was immediately sent to his Royal Highness; in consequence of which orders were given for attacking General Vella, who was soon obliged to abandon the town and his camp, and to retire towards the neighbouring woods, where he made a very brave defence, and was himself taken prisoner in the rear of his corps, which was soon afterwards entirely dispersed. After halting two days at Hoyerwerda, we marched on the 28th in the morning to Rutland, and the next day to Elsterwerda.

On the 1st instant, upon notice that Marshal Daun had thrown three bridges over the Elbe, near Dresden, General Czitzitz was detached to cross that river, with five battalions and two regiments of dragoons, at Torgau, and approach Gen. Finck's corps, in case of a probability of its being attacked.

On the 2d his Royal Highness marched himself, and arrived at Torgau; from whence he proceeded to Belgern, about half-way to this place, where General Finck was then posted, and the junction between them was made the 4th.

On the 6th instant the enemy moved forward their right Weydau, their left at Ganzig, so that they are within half a German mile of our camp.

Vol. A5 P. 22



Yesterday General Bulow (who had been left with four battalions, and a regiment of hussars, on the other side of the Elbe, to watch the enemy's motions) was ordered to repair the river at Torgau, and occupy Ealenberg, which was done; and General Rebenitz was detached thither, with some battalions, in order to cover Leipzig, and to prevent the Austrians from getting possession of the places on the Moldau.

Nothing has yet happened between the two armies; but, from their present position, an action may be expected in a very few days.

Magdebourg, Oct. 9. Major-general de Kleist had blocked up the army of the Swedes in Swedish Pomerania, with his corps of six battalions and seven squadrons, from last spring to the time when his Prussian Majesty thought fit to recall that body of troops, after the battle of Cunnorsdorff, in order to incorporate four battalions of them into his army; whilst the rest were detached into Saxony, under the command of Gen. Wunsch. The Swedes, perceiving no longer any opposition, did not hesitate entering, to the number of 10,000 men, into Prussian Pomerania, seizing the open towns; and acting again upon the plan of their former campaigns, that is to say, raising enormous contributions, foraging, and carrying off the few cattle that had been left there the preceding year. In order to do something more, Lieutenant-general de Terfen, with 3000 men, was detached to subdue the islands of Usedom and Wollin. This was as rapid as it was easy. Two battalions of militia, scattered up and down the two islands, being overpowered by such superior forces, were made prisoners; one of them in the little redoubt, which covers the port of Suinemünde; and the other at Wollin, a small town, about which the ruins of a wall are hardly to be discovered. What facilitated this conquest was, the defeat of the little fleet off Stettin, as some people had been pleased to call eleven vessels, on board of which a small number of militia and cannon had been put, in order to protect the banks of the Oder, and the great lake which is formed at the mouth of that river, from the insults of the Swedish galleys.

At length the king detached Lieutenant-General Mantuffel, with some troops, to put a stop to any further devastations of the Swedes. This General set out from Berlin on the 23d of September, and on the 25th dislodged the Swedes from the town of Brenzlow. On the 29th Beling's hussars beat up an advanced post of the Swedes, consisting of 40 dragoons, and made 15 of them, with Lieutenant Horn, prisoners. On the 30th the regiment of Hoerde was to have attacked a more considerable post, but for want of cannon was obliged to retire with the loss of thirty men killed and wounded. The same day a party belonging to the garrison of Stettin, had a skirmish with a party of Swedes at Zarentine, about a league from Passlawitz, and brought away 41 prisoners to Stettin. The Swedes are entrenched in an advantageous camp near Passlawitz, and have recalled all their detachments, abandoning their new conquest of Wollin, as well as the post of Locknitz.

From the London Papers, October 23.

Lipsitz, Oct. 12. General Imhoff is supposed to have marched yesterday to dislodge the Marquis d'Armenieres from Boccum.

Paris, Oct. 5. The money edicts, &c. are now settled; and, fortune being once reconciled to us, the enemies of France will find that we are not to be wearied out by the expence of the war. Several letters from America bring advice of a revolution in Canada; where the English had formed as great projects this year, as they did in that of 1755, and where the defeat of General Wolfe may be productive of as happy consequences for us, as that of General Braddock.

Bruss. Gaz. Letters from Martinico advise, that all the privateers of that island had associated themselves together, to form a regular Marine, and that their little squadron has already taken the greatest part of a large fleet which the British were conveying to Guadaloupe, and brought it into Martinico.

Paris, Oct. 8. The body of troops, under the command of the Duke d'Aiguillon, which at first consisted only of 24 battalions and eight squadrons, has been reinforced by three regiments. Whilst Admiral Hawke is cruising with part of his fleet near Quiberon Bay to keep in our transports that lie there, it is possible that M. Conflans may attack the rest of the English fleet that cruises off Brest.

They write from Barcelona, that the new King of Spain has sent orders there to get ready a train of 20 pieces of Cannon, 6000 tents, and a proportionable number of arms; and that an order

has likewise been published, forbidding the discharge, or granting furlows to any of the troops.

Paris, Oct. 12. The Duke de Broglie stayed at court no longer than it was necessary to receive certain instructions, and set out again for the army.

L O N D O N.

Advice has been received, that Monk, Thurot failed from Dunkirk last Monday, and put into Ostend, from whence he sailed northward on Wednesday, of which Commodore Boyes being informed by some of our cutters, he immediately followed them, and they were but ten leagues distant when this advice was sent away.

It is confidently reported, that the Brest fleet is failed.

Last Thursday evening Admiral Hawke sailed from Plymouth for the Bay, in his Majesty's ship *Ramilles*, with the following ships under his command, the *Royal George*, *Duke*, *Foudroyant*, *Dorsetshire*, *Monaghan*, *Nottingham*, *Kingston*, *Mars*, and *Torrey*, besides frigates.

And on Friday Sir Charles Hardy failed from same port, with the *Union* and *Temple*, to join the former fleet.

There is no foundation for the account of the death of Gen. Monkton, he being in a fair way of recovery when the last letters came away.

Last week the Hon. Col. Barrington, who commanded at the taking of Guadaloupe, being out on a shooting party, a gun, belonging to one of the gentlemen in company accidentally went off, and shot him in the face, by which he had one of his eyes shot out, and was otherwise dangerously wounded.

We hear that Major Keith's battalion of Highlanders is augmented to nine companies.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Capt. Morris, of the 36th regiment of foot, to be commander of a regiment of Highlanders, to be immediately raised.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 22.

Several bombards are ordered to join the squadron of Sir Edward Hawke directly.

The Norfolk, Commodore Hughes, the America, Capt. Kirk, the Panther, Capt. Montagu, and the Repulse, Capt. Allen, are ordered to the Brazils, to convoy home the East Indiamen.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 23.

A large armament is preparing at Portsmouth with the utmost dispatch, said to be intended against Martinico.

Quebeck being now taken, the danger of the voyage to America is now in a great measure over, and most of the ships in the river bound for those parts, are preparing to run it without convoy.

Upon the first accounts from Quebeck, which were not at all promising, the adherents of the discontented ministry were very loud in their exclamations against the great man at the helm, whose wisdom planned that expedition. The land forces, said they, were by no means sufficient for the service, and the naval armament was vastly more than enough, since the natural situation of the place, made it impossible to get to advantage; in short, it was the most ridiculous scheme that had been planned this war, and that it was the waste of men, money and time, to no manner of purpose. But to their great disappointment, the second accounts arrived, which entirely silenced their clamours.

A report prevails, that Prince Henry had gained some farther advantage over the Austrians.

By the Admiral Watson Indiaman, Capt. Cook, arrived at Portsmouth, from Bombay, last from St. Helena, in two months, we learn, that the Prince George, Bombay castle, True Briton, and Worcester, homeward bound, were safely arrived at that Island. She likewise brings account, that Admiral Pocock had converted the six following China ships, having missed their passage, into men of war, mounting each with forty guns, viz: The *Rhoda*, *Macnamara*, the *Britannia*, *Bluet*, the *Winchelsea*, *How*, the *Shaftsbury*, *Ingles*, the *Tisbury*, *Manwaring*, and the *Prince of Wales*, *Roberts*. This addition to our fleet, has rendered us vastly superior to the French, who dare not now keep the sea. Great preparations were making to lay siege to Pondicherry; for which purpose Colonels Laurence, Draper, and Monson, had assembled 4000 Europeans, and 10,000 Seapoys, well armed, and equip, with a fine train of artillery, and great plenty of provisions. Admirals Pocock, Steven, and Cornish, have likewise been at great pains in refitting the squadron, and great numbers of Seamen, belonging to the country ships, have voluntarily entered on board our fleet. Every thing is carried on with the greatest spirit, every body almost contributing to the expediting of the armament. The

success of this expedition is not in the least doubted, grounded upon the good opinion they have of the abilities of our commanders, and the jealousy and discontent amongst those of the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from an officer at Surat, dated, March 15.

"In the end of February last, we sailed from Bombay to make an attempt on this place, with 800 Europeans, and 3000 Seapoys. After a quick passage, we arrived safe on the coast, and having landed our men, under two attacks by land, but both proved unsuccessful. We at last determined to attack the place with our shipping; but by the reason of the want of water, only the small ships could get up the river, across which was a strong chain, which it was necessary to break before we could get within cannon shot. For this purpose, on the 11th inst. Capt. Cleuch, in the Bombay Grab of 20 guns, and Capt. Lindsay, in the Success Bomb of 12 guns, and one eighteen inch mortar, run full against the chain, and happily broke it. We then attacked the town within 40 yards of their batteries with great vigour for four hours, during which time, we fired about 600 shot, and threw in 42 shells. Next day, when we were preparing to renew the attack, the castle surrendered. We lost about a fourth part of our seamen, killed and wounded; amongst whom was no officer of note. When the advices came off, they were very busily employed in taking an inventory of the Surat fleet. Three hundred thousand rupees is to be divided amongst the captors. Every rupee is 4 s. 2d."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in La Galles's regiment dated Quebec, Sept. 20.

"The British flag is now flying on the ruins of Quebec, which we are repairing and fortifying with all possible dispatch. Nothing but the great skill and conduct of our commanders, and the surprising ardour and intrepidity of our troops could have effected such a glorious conquest, and reduced a city, which nature and art had conspired to render almost impregnable, defended by such a superiority of numbers, and secured by all the difficulties and obstructions which the most active and industrious enemy could carve out. The country is most amazingly strong, which very much retarded our operations; and though the Admirals contributed all in their power to second our operations, the large ships could be of little service. Nevertheless, as we knew of what importance our success would be to the nation, we were resolved, if possible, to surmount all these obstacles. On the 5th inst. we made a desperate attack on their intrenchments, but though we displayed the greatest resolution, we were obliged to retreat, with the loss of several gallant fellows. The enemy appearing determined not to leave their trenches, General Wolfe resolved to gain a rising ground, from which he might make a second attack with advantage. Early on the morning of the 18th, we were ordered to embark on board the transports, and fall down with the current, till within half a league of the town, where we began to disembark about five o'clock. As our landing place was at the foot of a very steep precipice, a party of the light infantry were ordered to climb up to destroy a small redoubt, which might have annoyed us very much. This was executed with great spirit and success, and our army, without opposition, gained the summit, where we formed and prepared to receive M. Montcalm, who was by this time in motion to meet us. Twixt eight and nine, the French began the attack by a very smart fire, which, however, we did not return; till within pistol-shot: We then continued to pour in upon them for about a quarter of an hour, which disordered them vastly. Without allowing them time to rally, we bore in upon them with our bayonets fixed, and galled them prodigiously. The Highlanders, who had till then fought with the greatest order and regularity, impatient of longer restraint, threw down their muskets, and drawing their Claymores, rushed into the midst of the enemy, and fell upon them with such irresistible fury, that the French, who are naturally averse to such close quarters, gave way in great confusion. We pursued them behind their works, and then marched back with about 200 prisoners.

"Our loss, as I am told, does not exceed 60 killed, and about 400 wounded. The enemy have lost about 1000 killed, amongst whom is the Marquis de Montcalm, their Commander in chief, and M. Senezergues, who succeeded him: they have besides a number of wounded and prisoners. The only thing which damps our spirits, after this victory, is the loss of our brave general, Mr. Wolfe received four wounds before he would leave the field; he was at last carried off, and expired soon after, to the great grief of the whole army. Brigadier Monckton, who is a fine officer

er, received a shot through his breast, which, it is hoped will not prove mortal. Brigadier Townshend, who succeeded to the command, made dispositions, in concert with the admirals, to attack the place by a general storm, before the enemy should recover from their consternation; but, on the 17th, the Governor sent out a flag of truce, desiring a capitulation, which was accordingly granted, and signed on the 18th. The French garrison goes for Old France by the first opportunity. We are in daily expectation of news from General Amherst, who, by this time, must have advanced very near Montreal. The whole troops deserve the greatest encomiums, especially the Highlanders. A common Highlander, called Ewan Cameron, as I am credibly informed, had killed no less than nine Frenchmen, amongst whom were two officers, when his sword arm was carried off by a shot; he immediately snatched up a bayonet, and wounded several more, but an unlucky bullet, penetrating his throat, levelled him with the ground. The Highlanders seem particularly calculated for this country; their patience, temperance and hardiness, their bravery, their agility, nay, their very dress, contributes to adapt them to the climate, and render them formidable to the enemy. Colonel Fraser was prevented by a wound in the thigh, received on the 5th, from being present at this last action: he is still confined to his chair, but past all danger, and in good health and spirits, as is the whole army, and particularly yours, &c."

They write from Aberdeen, that on the 23d instant, being the anniversary of the King's coronation, the Burghers and Tradesmen paraded under arms, marched down to the Links, with drums beating and colours flying, and the Provost on their head, where they past through their exercise, with surprising dexterity, returned in good order to the parade; when the bells were set a-ringing, and the night concluded with bon-fires, and all other demonstrations of joy. — That upon the 23d upon receiving the agreeable news of the taking of Quebec, the bells were rung, the town's flag display'd on the Castlehill, the ships colours hoisted, and at ten o'clock forenoon, nigh to 200 of the principal burghers and tradesmen appeared under arms on the parade, marched down to the Links, with the Provost on their head (as the day before) and having gone through their exercise, and fired a volley with universal satisfaction, they returned twice twelve and one o'clock, in the same order, to the parade, where they fired three volleys so closely, that it surprized the whole spectators. The Magistrates invited the principal Burghers and officers of their respective divisions, to the Town-house in the evening, when his Majesty's health, the Royal family, and a great many other loyal toasts were drank, and all conducted with the greatest decency and harmony.

We hear from good authority, that the Regiment now raising in the Earl of Sutherland's estate, is to be cantoned, during the winter, in Forres, Elgin, Fochabers, Cullen, Portsoy, Banff, and Strathbogie.

Last week, Sir JOHN HALL, Bart. of Dunglass, was married to Miss PRINGLE, eldest daughter to Sir Robert Pringle, Bart. of Stichill.

Wednesday night, an old man, at the Water of Leith, going out from his house in the dark, fell over the stair, and was killed on the spot.

Thursday night, arrived in the Road of Leith, Commodore Boyes, with the following Squadron.

	Guns	Men	Commanders
The Preston	50	350	Comm. Boye.
			Capt. Evans.
The Antelope	50	350	Capt. Webb.
The Phoenix	40	300	Capt. Bethel.
The Argo	36	250	Capt. Tinker.
The Liverpool	36	250	Capt. Knight.
The Stag	36	250	Capt. Angel.
The Tweed	36	250	Capt. Preston.
The Alderney	16	110	Capt. Payne.
The Badger	16	110	Capt. Keith.
The Scourge	16	110	Capt. Clepp.

Great preparations are making by the brewers, bakers, and butchers, of this city and Leith, to victual the above fleet, whilst the Commodore waits for further orders from the Lords of the Admiralty.

A ship is just arrived at Leith, in two days from Cathness, who did not see the least appearance of an enemy's ship, so that it may still be a doubt whether M. Thurot has yet got north-about, as was reported.

An express is just arrived from London; but the contents have not yet transpired.

If the Lady who was on Thursday last, at the head of Craig's close, to see the Dromedary and Camel, dressed in a black silk sack, be unmarried, and her affections disengaged, a gentleman, then present, will think that meeting the happiest

moment of his life. She may please to remember a young gentleman, in second mourning, whom she asked several questions with regard to the nature of those amazing creatures, their manner of travelling over deserts, &c. If the said lady will please to leave a line, directed for F. W. at the Exchange Coffeehouse, opposite to the Cross, where she may be waked on, it will be esteemed the highest obligation; and such proposals will be immediately made, as he flatters himself will not be disagreeable. The strictest honour and secrecy will be observed.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

The inserting the enclosed in your paper, will very much oblige several of your constant readers. IT is my fortune to live (as near two thousand others do) in a place of the Kingdom, where there are not 40 bolls of grain produced in 5 miles round; and as we all eat our bread by daily labour, whereby we procure our subsistence from the corn countries, I was not a little surprized to read in some of your papers, the recommendations of the Free-holders of some counties, to their members of parliament, to use their endeavours for repealing the act against distilling, &c.

Are we envious the scarce twelve months plenty, the labouring part of this country has enjoyed; or, is this small space judged too long for the poor to enjoy the sweets of plenty, which the cruel oppression of man, rather than the hand of heaven, had long made a stranger in our land. The cry of want, or rather famine, is scarcely ceased, and its sad effects far from being removed from the minds of many thousands, when a combination seems to be set on foot to reduce us to our former state of misery and distress.

The complaint is particularly of barley, which, it is said, is become so cheap, that the farmer has difficulty to pay his rents, but is it not plain, that barley may be made to bear a proportionable price to other grain, by sowing less of it. They are not to learn how to bring other grain up to the proportion of barley, when once this last is got up in its price; so the complaint respects grain in general, and here it may be observed, that in some of these countries, oat-meal has not been yet under fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen-pence per stone; which is no bad mean price.

How does it appear that plenty and cheapness is such a discouragement to the farmer? If he can now sell two or three bolls for one formerly, from the bad crops, may he not sell one half or two thirds cheaper than formerly, and yet be as able to pay his rent as formerly? — The complaint therefore cannot be on the side of the farmer.

The heritor alone, part of whose rents consists of barley, suffers by the cheapness, and here I own, the beloved distillery would help him out a dead lift; but this same distilling is a known, yea principal cause of the high price of bread, which falling most heavily on labourers, and artificers of all kinds, must necessarily raise their wages, and this brings such expence on every branch of manufacture, as makes us underfold at foreign markets. It is plain, therefore, the nation, in general, suffers more by permitting it, than it can gain by enriching those who are already rich.

As to smuggling, which is complained of as such a grievance, whether it be so much increased, since the prohibition of distilling, as to make their proposed remedy necessary, is barely alleged, but not proved. — But one thing may be positively asserted, that spirit-drinking is much more decreased, since the above prohibition, than smuggling has increased. It may also be proved, from custom-house books and general observation, that there has been fewer seizures, and consequently, less smuggling these few years past, than formerly; and, if this be the effect, we are not concerned to inquire for the cause.

It must be owned to be a national advantage to export corn when plenty in the country; this is not only permitted but encouraged; but to permit so great a part of the means of life to be converted into the means of debauchery, and into instruments of slow but sure destruction to the body, and too much so, to the soul of thousands, is, I hope, inconsistent with the wisdom of our administration; for this act once repealed, and this devouring monster, the distillery, once set loose, then farewell good crops. — Should heaven continue to pour down ever so great plenty on our land, this distillery, like Pharaoh's lean cows, would eat up all and still bellow for more.

A place is begged in your paper, for this letter, that we may call on all our fellow labourers, tradesmen, and mechanics in both kingdoms, to join with us in doing all in their power, and

using every interest they have with those at the helm, to preserve this act in force, that we may enjoy the blessings heaven has sent us, and be delivered from the calamities threatened us by those, who would do well to consider the admonition, and threatening of God by the prophet Amos viii chap. 4 ver. Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail, saying, When will the new-moon be gone, that we may sell corn; and the sabbath, that we may set forth wheat, making the ephah small, and the shekel great, that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes; yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat. The Lord hath sworn by the excellency of Jacob, surely I will never forget any of their works. I am, &c.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

Your inserting this in your paper will oblige several of your constant readers. We are, &c.

IN Musselburgh there are about twelve Brewers, and upon a supposition that each, at a medium, brews 400 bolls of barley in the year, the consumption in that time will amount to 4800 bolls, and reckoning each boll to yield twenty-two Scots gallons of ale, the produce, in gallons, will amount 105,600, or pints 844,800, which will supply 7312 persons, with good wholesome drink for twelve months, at the rate of one pint each, per day.

By a late resolution of the Magistrates of Musselburgh, they have resolved to apply to Parliament, and this without consulting the inhabitants, for obtaining a grant of imposing a tax upon all ale, brewed and sold within their Jurisdiction, of two pence Scots upon each pint, which upon the said quantity, will raise the sum of 586 l. 10 s. 4 d. Sterling.

The two things to be considered are, whether the bad effects which must necessarily follow upon an establishment of the above tax, or the good purposes proposed to be attained by it preponderate.

As to the former, many instances of its pernicious consequences may be given, of which the following are parts: first, Two pence on the pint of ale, being one-twelfth of the price of that quantity when sold by that measure, and one-ninth of the same quantity when vended by the Brewer, it cannot be supposed, that the Brewer, under the disadvantage of such a tax, can afford to keep up the accustomed quality of his ale, on the contrary, he will probably think he does great justice, if he debates it no more than one-ninth part, and hence, 105,600 gallons of ale, now drawn from 4800 bolls of barley, will, if the tax be established, be drawn from 4255 bolls five-ninths of barley. 2dly, The consumption of barley being thus reduced, 544 bolls four-ninths out of 4800 bolls, the publick revenue arising on malt, must suffer proportionally: 3dly, Since 4255 bolls, will furnish the inhabitants with the same quantity of ale as formerly, from 4800 bolls, therefore the demand, and consequently the price of barley must fall, though there seems to be a general complaint of its being already too low. This will very naturally, not only discourage the industrious farmer, but also reduce the rent of lands and here (if it be a true maxim, that all taxes laid upon the product of the land, must ultimately fall upon the proprietors thereof) it will be found to be a necessary consequence. That the extent of land, which furnishes the town of Musselburgh with the number of 4255 bolls five-ninths of barley, must virtually become loaded with a new and extravagant tax of 586 l. 10 s. 4 d. Sterling, 4thly, Should it be contended that the consumers must unavoidably share the burthen of the tax in common with the landed interest, it must be acknowledged, the labouring part of them who constantly make, at least, one meal of the day on bread and ale, will either be forced to change their accustomed diet, or have the mortification to continue it with a small liquor, which can neither afford pleasure nor substance. These are some few of the bad effects which must naturally follow the introduction of the two penny tax at Musselburgh, and if this piece of police which seems to be wantonly spreading itself through every petty town in Scotland, for the most frivolous purposes, be not check'd in time, the burden will probably become intolerable to every one. Those few excepted, who shall be intrusted with the application of the money.

Leith, Oct. 27. Arrived here, the Janet of Leith, Fordyce, from Lerwick, with fish, oil, and butter, the Friendship of and from Frazerburgh, Craick, the Balmory of and from North Berwick, Miln, the Agnes of Leith, Sanders, from Striving, all with grain; the Concord of ditto, Paterson,

from Peterhead; and the Robert and Ann of Inverkeithing, Cant, both with oat meal, likewise arrived the Expedition of Kinghorn, Smith, from Aberdeen, with pan-tyles, oil, and other merchant goods.

P. S. The Scourge Cutter is come in to the harbour last night, and has overhauled her rigging, there being some thing wrong about her mast head.

High Water at Leith.

Moon's Age.		Moon Sets.		Morn.		Even.	
		H.		M.		H.	
Monday	9 10	Even.	56	8	0	8	29
Tuesday	10 00	00	8	58	9	27	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THAT there was FOUND STRAYING upon the STREET of FALKIRK, upon Friday the 12th of October instant.

A little brown HIGHLAND SHELTY, supposed to belong to some person who had been then at Crieff or Falkirk markets, for black cattle.

Whoever the same belongs to, upon applying to David Watt Vintner at Falkirk, may have it again, upon proving the property and paying charges: If no body appear soon to claim the property, a warrant is to be applied for to sell the said Sheltie, to pay the expence of maintenance, and other necessary charges.

STOLEN or STRAYED.



UPON Wednesday night, or Thursday morning, being the 17th or 18 days of October inst. from Humbleton, near Wooler, a BLACK WORK HORSE, with a star on his brow, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, with a switch tail. As also, stolen or strayed, upon the fourth of October instant, from Rowilton, in Greenlaw parish, a BAY GELDING, rising four years old, about 15 hands high, with a switch tail, has a mark of a cut upon his near hip. When he went away, he wanted all his shoes. Any person or persons who can give any account of the above two horses, so that they may be restored to the right owner again, by applying to James Gibson Stabler in the Grass-market, Edinburgh; George White at Rowilton in Greenlaw parish, or Henry Howey Waggoner at Woolerhaughhead, shall be handsomely rewarded.

To be SOLD.

BY public roup, within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22nd of December next, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of URRAL, lying in the parish of Kirkcaldy, and shire of Wigton. The progress, rental, ticks, and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Mr. George Turnbull, Clerk to the Signet, at his house in Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

The yearly free rent of the said lands is 112 l. 14 s. 9 d. sterling; and they are to be let up at 23 vol. The lands are a ten pound land of old extent, and entitle to a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

If any person inclines a private bargain, they may apply to Mr. Turnbull, who has powers to conclude with them.

Nota. If the lands are not sold at the roup, the SUPERIORITY of the same, will be exposed the same day, but no private bargain will be made previous to the roup of the lands.

PERTH, 22d October, 1759.

THE MAGISTRATES and TOWN COUNCIL of PERTH, in order to encourage the RECRUITING of his MAJESTY'S FORCES, do hereby offer a bounty of ONE GUINEA and an HALF, to be paid by the Town Treasurer, to each able bodied man, as shall voluntarily enlist himself, and appear before any of the Magistrates, in the Town Clerk's office at Perth, betwixt and the first day of December next, and be attested by any of them, to serve in the Royal Highland Regiment, commanded by the Right Honourable Lieutenant General Lord John Murray, or in the Regiment of Royal Volunteers, commanded by the Honourable Colonel John Crawford, provided that an officer of either of these regiments shall agree to receive such volunteers; and provided that the sums so to be paid, shall not exceed in whole, one hundred guineas.

To be SET for TWELVE MONTHS, from Martinmas last.

A Well FURNISHED LODGING.

third Story of Miln's square, fronting the High Street of Edinburgh, opposite to the Iron Church, consisting of a dining room, and two bed rooms, with closets fronting the street, a large bed room to the back court, with a light closet, two rooms fit for servants, a very commodious kitchen, with a large garret, and two cellars.

For particulars, enquire at James Graham Writer in Edinburgh, the propriety at his house, or at Forrest's coffeehouse. The house is nearly finished, in good repair, and will be let, if taken for a year, much lower than the common rate of furnished lodgings.

To be LET.

For the WINTER SEASON, or a longer time, as may be agreed on.

The large new HOUSE of Hermitage.

near Leith, with the PAVILIONS, COACH HOUSE, STABLES, other OFFICE HOUSES and GARDEN. The place is capable of lodging a large family very commodiously, and may, by its short and easy access to Edinburgh, serve both as a town and country house.

Enquire at the house, or at George Chalmers, Merchant in Edinburgh.

SOME FURNITURE will be let with the house, if necessary.

THAT the Lands of BALMAE,

lying in the parish of Kirkcubright; the lands of MIDDLETHIRD; the lands of KIRKLAND; and MILL of Kirkcubright, lying in the parish of Keltoun, and the lands of AUCHINFAD in the parish of Kerick, all in the shewartry of Kirkcubright, are to be sold jointly or separately, by way of roup, in John's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November next. The progress of writs and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of George Muir Writer to the Signet.

To be SOLD.

BY public voluntary roup and sale, within the house of Mrs. Macquenn, Inn-keeper in Dunfermline, upon Wednesday the 21st of November next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ANGELRAW, with the tiends and pertinents, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and shire of Berwick. This estate is of very fine soil, easily improved, excellently well watered, and conveniently situated; being only four miles from Kelso, five from Dunfermline, and same distance from Coldstream. There is a neat garden, with some planting, and inclosures of considerable value on the premises, and a tolerable house, consisting of six fire rooms, beside brew-house, cellars, stables, and other offices. The tenants' houses are all in good repair. The lands hold feu of the crown for payment of seven merks Scots money of feu-duty yearly. The neat rent is 77 l. 11 s. sterling. The rental, conditions of sale, and progress of writs (which are quite clear) are to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, Sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire, at his office in Dunfermline, or in the hands of James Purvis, Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, and of the proprietor himself at Angelraw.

For CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, To SAIL the END of OCTOBER from BOROXTOWNNES.



THE Ship INDUSTRY

of Borrowtownnes, upwards of two hundred tons, (mounting six carriage guns, and a remarkable fast sailer) now ready to take in goods. Any intending to ship goods, or take passage by her, will please apply to John and Robert Cowan, Merchants there, who will also give proper encouragement to tradesmen chusing to come under indentures to live at Charlestown.

N. B. Any gentlemen in Leith or Edinburgh, who have goods to send on freight, will have them brought from Leith to the ship, freight-free.

MR. ROBERT DICK Advocate, PROFESSOR of CIVIL LAW, in the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH, begins a course of Lectures on the INSTITUTIONS and PANDECTS upon Tuesday the 10th of November next.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 18th October, 1759.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for granting to his Majesty a DUTY upon LICENCES for RETAILING BEER, ALE, and other EXCISEABLE LIQUORS, &c. It is enacted, that from and after the feast of Easter, 1756, there shall be, throughout the kingdom of Great Britain, raised, levied, collected, and paid to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, a duty of TWENTY SHILLINGS for every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any licence for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail.

And it is further enacted, That every person in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, who shall keep an ale-house, tipping-house, or victualling-house, or shall sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, without being licensed thereunto, according to the directions of the said act, and shall be thereof convicted, within one month after such offence committed by any two justices of the peace of the shire or stewartry, or by any two Magistrates in any royal burgh, where such offender shall reside or be licensed, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for the first offence, the sum of five shillings, for the second offence the sum of ten shillings, and for the third offence the sum of twenty shillings, and shall, after the said third offence, be incapable of keeping an ale-house, tipping-house, or victualling-house, or of selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, by virtue of any licence granted before such conviction, or of having any licence for such purpose, thereafter, and if any such offender, shall continue to commit any of the foregoing offences, then such offender shall, for every offence subsequent to his third conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings; all which respective penalties and forfeitures may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of every such offender (rendering to him or her the overplus, after the charges of the said distress and sale are deducted) by warrant signed by the Justices or Magistrates respectively, who do convict such offender, which said penalties shall be paid and applied, one half thereof to the informer, and the other half thereof to the poor of the parish, where such offence shall be committed, and such conviction signed.

And whereas sundry persons have presumed, notwithstanding the said act, to keep tipping-houses and victualling-houses, and to sell ale, beer, and other exciseable liquors by retail, without being possessed of a licence from the Justices of the peace of the shire, or Magistrates of the royal burghs, within which such persons do respectively reside. This, therefore, is to certify all concerned, that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-duty, have given orders to prosecute every offender, for the penalties of the said act, with the utmost rigour; and every person giving information shall, upon recovering the penalties, not only receive the moiety of the same, but also, if they desire it, have their names concealed, and they may apply to the Solicitor of the Stamp-duties at his office in Edinburgh, or to the Sub-solicitors throughout Scotland.

JOHN YOUNG, Solicitor.



The LONDON STAGE COACH,

Continues to set out every other Tuesday, and to go in twelve Days all the Year round, from John Somerville's in the Canongate, Edinburgh, and from Hosea Eastgate's, removed from the Coach and Horses in Dean Street, Soho, to the Crown Yard in Silver Street, Golden Square, London; where Places may be taken for said Coach: Likewise waiting Jobs, or Coaches and Horses to be had, to any Part of England.

By your humble Servant,

HOSEA EASTGATE.

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